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SURVEY OF TURKEY'S BOLU PROVINCE

[Comment: The following report is one of a series of surveys
of Turkish Provinces published in a special weekly supplement of
the Istanbul daily newspaper Vatan.]

General

The province, except for Cuzce Plain contains a very limited amount of
land suitable for farming; three fourths of the people make their living from
forestry, stock raising and fruit growing. The province contains 214,000
sheep, 141,000 goats, 87,000 Angora goats, 99,000 head of cattle, and 13,000
water buffalo.

The Bolu State Forest Exploitation, one of 93 in the country, covers
150,000 hectares, of which 100,000 can be exploited. The province's total an-
nual lumber production is 100,000 cubic meters, or one seventh of all lumber
produced in Turkey. The Bolu exploitation pays 1,500,000 lira annually to
peasants employed in the cutting and transportation of lumber. The Karacasu
lumber mill attached to the enterprise has an annual capacity of 40,000 cubic
meters; there is also a Monopoly Administration mill at Tatava, and there are
various small mills belonging to private individuals.

There are separate forest exploitations in the districts of Mudurnu,
Gerede, and Duzce; that in Seben is part of the Bolu State Forest Exploitation.

In addition to the aforesaid lumber mills, the province's industrial ac-
tivity includes woodworking shops, furniture and carriage shops, car repair
shops, soda water plants, and home industry, which produces rough cloth goods,
rugs, and copperware. Those producing cloth goods have formed a 95-member co-
operative.

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The province has rich mineral resources, although they have not yet been properly surveyed. There are known deposits of coal, lignite, chrome, magnesium, and saltpeter. A lignite mine is now being operated at Merkesler.

In 1951, road construction began in Yilca and Gokcesu subdistricts, which previously had no roads whatever. The roads linking Mudurnu and Seben to the Ankara-Istanbul highway have been completed. During the same year 100,000 lira was spent on village roads.

In 1951, the Public Works Ministry provided drinking water for 40 villages, began construction of a five-grade primary school in Duzce, completed construction of ten village schools, and had four others built. It also allotted 1,500,000 lira to clean out the bed of the Ulusu River to prevent floods on the Dort Divan Plain and of the Buyuksu River, and to drain Lake Efteni. The draining of Lake Efteni will reclaim 27,000 donums of land.

Land has been distributed to 200 immigrant families assigned to Bolu, and 180 houses have been completed. Of these immigrants, 90 families have been settled in Duzce District.

The provincial governor is Ihsan Ecemis, who served previously as assistant governor of Istanbul and governor of Gaziantep.

Agriculture Bank

Credit needs in the province are met by the Ziraat (Agriculture) Bank, which has a branch in Bolu, headed by Hamit Beskardes, and agencies in Akcakoca, Duzce, Gerece, Goynuk, Mudurnu, and Seben. In 1951, credits given for current expenses were 200,000 lira more than in 1950, while credits for the purchase of equipment, animals, and other items were up 180,000 over 1950.

According to bank statistics, 1951 agriculture production for the whole province was as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Sown Area</u> (ha)	<u>Production</u> (tons)
Barley	16,290	25,015
Wheat	49,166	58,686
Vetch	1,625	1,625
Rye	6,246	8,178
Beans	757	1,035
Wild vetch	1,648	5,067
Spelt	13,732	8,980
Maslin	16,822	9,894
Corn	26,677	34,696
Chick-peas	64	55
Potatoes	4,237	10,581
Oats	4,296	4,660

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<u>Crop</u>	<u>Sown Area</u> (ha)	<u>Production</u> (tons)
Pears		1,972
Walnuts		395
Apples		2,128
Plums		2,210
Hazelnuts		1,000,000
Cherries		926
Black cherries		48
Grapes		620,000
Honey		14

Education

Bolu has one of the highest provincial literacy rates in Turkey. The province contains 351 primary schools, with a teaching staff of 540. Of the 24,088 children of school age, 22,207 are attending school. In addition, the following secondary and technical schools exist:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>No of Teachers</u>	<u>No of Students</u>
Bolu	Normal school	15	164
"	Girls' institute	12	168
"	Mens' trade institute	13	127
"	Secondary school	13	245
Duzce	" "	12	285
"	Girls' evening trade institute	5	145
Mudurnu	Secondary school	4	66
Gerede	" "	10	71
Akcakoca	" "	8	81
Total		92	1,352

Health

There are no epidemic diseases in Bolu, though isolated cases of typhoid, measles, and whooping cough occur. Tuberculosis exists, but the number of cases is constantly decreasing. Last year, the province contained only 581 tuberculars.

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There is a 135-bed state hospital and a 30-bed tuberculosis pavillion in Bolu, a ten-bed health center in Duzce, and five-bed centers in Mudurnu, Goy-nuk, Gerece, Akcakoca, and Seben. Medical personnel includes 11 government doctors -- one in each of the eight districts, plus three in sub districts; 30 village health officers; and 27 village midwives.

Bolu Municipality

The mayor is Mustafa Hulusi Tuzumen. The city, with a population of 7,927 has an annual budget of 200,000 lira, of which 80,000 lira goes for salaries, while the remainder must provide for all municipal services. The city has a development plan which is dormant for lack of funds.

Drinking water for the city is brought from the vicinity of Kokez, but there is as yet no distribution system; the city has requested a loan of 178,000 lira from the Provinces Bank for this purpose.

Available electricity does not meet the needs. Two steam engines and one diesel motor provide 110-120 kilowatts; this suffices only to light the city on alternate nights. However, a new diesel motor has arrived and will soon be placed in service. When additional energy becomes available, a development of the local lumber and furniture industry is expected. The city has asked the government to allot Bolu some of the energy to be produced at the Catalagzi hydroelectric plant.

The city has three hotels: Yeni, Yesil Abant, and Itimat; the latter, formerly a municipal enterprise, has just been turned over to a private individual.

Duzce District

Duzce, a district for more than 80 years, contains over 400 villages, a population of approximately 120,000, and an area of 1,100 square kilometers. It has two subdistricts: Yigilca and Gumusova. In Duzce itself are four primary schools, one secondary school, and one girls' evening trade school. There are primary schools in 70 villages. The district has 14,277 children of school age.

The district forms a basin 40 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide, astride the Istanbul-Adapazari-Bolu-Ankara road. It is ringed by mountains: in the east, the Bolu Mountains, which are 1,500-1,800 meters high; in the south, the Abant Mountains of the same height; and in the west, the Cam, Maap-dede, and Dikmen mountains of Hendek District in Kocaeli Province. Three streams flow through the Duzce Plain. The Melen, which rises in the Bolu Mountains and flows through Yigilca Subdistrict, the Ugur, which rises in the south on the northern slopes of the Abant Mountains, and the Aksu, which rises in the southwest. The three streams unite at Efteni Lake, which is drained by the Buyuk Melen.

The district has 50,790 hectares under cultivation 1,850 in vineyards, gardens, etc., and 48,940 in various crops. With respect to the latter, the following table shows [last year's?] production (in tons).

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Wheat	11,500	Oats	18
Barley	3,200	Rye	1,920
Maslin	294	Spelt	201

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Background

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	39,000	Millet	56
Lentils	8	Chick-peas	9
Beans	1,050	Vetch	28
Wild vetch	150	Potatoes	6,500
Onions	215	Garlic	150
Melons	1,500	Watermelons	1,300
Sunflower seeds	130	Flax seed	7
Flax fiber	3	Hemp seed	1
Hemp fiber	2	Tobacco	250

The Agriculture Ministry maintains a nursery in the district. In 1951, it produced 12,000 shoots; this is expected to rise to 40,000-50,000 in 1952.

The livestock population of the district is as follows: cows, 25,154; water buffalo, 9,613; horses, 1,781; sheep, 31,847; goats, 26,237; Angora goats, 17; mules, 233; and donkeys, 294. In addition, there are 20,438 oxen and 5,805 water buffalo used as draft animals.

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